

Passive and Active voices.

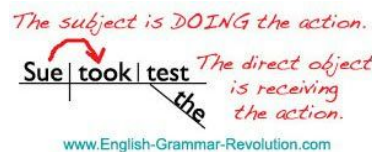
Verbal voices are **not** the manner in which we communicate actions through a “spoken” manner.

Verbal voices refer to the way in which verbs are structured in a sentence, and indicates whether the subject is **performing or receiving** the action.

Active voice

Active voice is used more often while speaking.

The subject performs the action and the direct object receives it.

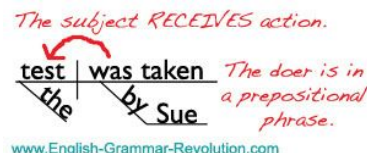


In this sentence, Sue (subject) is performing the action and the test (direct object) is receiving it.

Passive voice

Passive voice is the voice in which the subject receives the action.

The subject is not performing the action and there are no direct objects.



Intransitive verbs.

Intransitive complete.

Intransitive verbs are those verbs who do not take on a direct object and it is not done to something or someone—Only involves the subject.

He laughed

Intransitive linking.

Intransitive linking verbs defer as they are not “doable” verbs.

Talk about the state or condition of a subject.



Connects the subject to a descriptive word or noun.

I (subject) **turned** (intransitive linking verb) **green** (descriptive noun)

Main Verbs

Main verbs are classified into the following categories:

● *Transitive and Intransitive Verbs*

Transitive verbs are action verbs that have a direct object to perform that action

- *I baked some cookies*

Intransitive verbs are action verbs that don't have a direct object to perform that action.

- *I laughed*

● *Linking Verbs*

Linking verbs are verbs that won't mean anything on their own, they are used to connect the subject of the verb to what is being said about the subject, or additional information.

- *Maria Camila is sad*

● *Dynamic and Stative verbs*

Dynamic verbs are verbs that describe an action, even if it is intangible

- *She plays tennis every friday*

Stative verbs don't describe an action, they describe the state in which a subject is in, will be in or can be in, They can describe a change of state and if a subject has kept a state. These verbs can also describe a relation with something.

Stative Verb	Type	Examples
hate	perception	I hate chocolate.
believe	perception	She believes in UFOs.
contain	relation	The box contains 24 cans of soda.
own	relation	Yong owns three motorbikes.

● *Regular and Irregular verbs*

Regular verbs are verb that in their past tense and past participle end in -ed.

- *Roll, rolled, rolled.*

Irregular verbs on the other hand have no formula on how their word will end, they can end in anything else.

- *Break, broke, broken.*